

ELEANOR WILSON BECOMES MRS. M'ADOO

Washington, May 8.—Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president, and William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, were married at the White House at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton, N. J.

The wedding procession proceeded from the main stairway into the corridor, through the north door of the blue room, to the platform erected in the south bay window of the room.

Miss Sallie McAdoo led the procession, followed by Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson. Miss Nancy Lane directly preceded the bride, who was escorted by the president. The groom, with Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, met the wedding party at the altar. Mr. McAdoo wore evening clothes and Dr. Grayson wore his uniform. Rev. Sylvester W. Beach performed the ceremony.

After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the red room, where they received congratulations and good wishes of the company. The Marine band furnished the music. Supper was served at small tables in the state dining room. The decorations of the blue room were lilies and ferns, and the decorations in the dining-room were pink and white roses.

Handsome Wedding Presents.

In spite of the small list of invited guests the wedding presents were numerous. Prominent among them were

and back. The V-shaped neck is finished with folds of soft tulle. The long mousquetaire sleeves are made of tulle. The real old point lace is gracefully draped over the right shoulder to the left side of the waist and is fastened with a spray of orange blossoms; the lace then continues as a border to the long transparent tunic of tulle, which graduates to the side of the skirt at the train. The sweeping train is three and a half yards in length.

A cap effect bridal wreath, with orange blossoms and long draped veil was very effective.

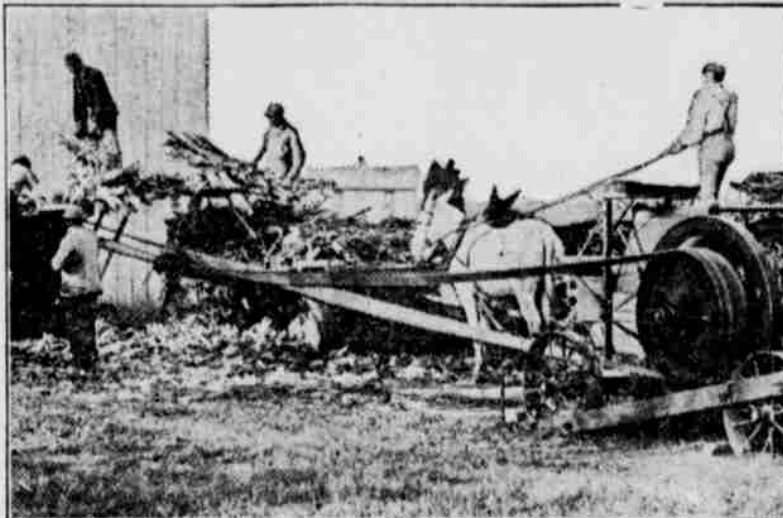
The old point lace used on the gown is a masterpiece and a work of art in lace making. It is a part of a world-famous collection.

Her Going-Away Dress.

The bride's going-away dress is a three-piece dress made of corbeau-blue gabardine. The coat is made of corbeau-blue charmeuse and gabardine. The front and upper part of back of coat is made of charmeuse. The back is gathered at collar. The three-quarter sleeve of gabardine is topped with the blue charmeuse, the edge of the sleeve being bound with a flat black silk braid. The soft girde of gabardine ends in front with an oval charmeuse buckle. The bodice is dark blue chiffon over white. It has braided straps of gabardine over the shoulders, with 12 rows of braid over belt of blue gabardine. A white organdie vestee

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

LEARNING THE WAYS OF THE FARM



Cutting corn stalks for fodder at the 600-acre Hampton institute farm, called "Shellbanks," where some four hundred acres are under cultivation and 35 students are constantly employed.

The Negro Baptist churches, writes a Chicago correspondent, face a difficult moral and social problem in the life of the community. It is only fair to say that much of this condition has been forced upon them. The worst side of the city has been left for them, and their principal street was for a long time the prolongation of our "White Hell" where is permitted barter in human bodies. It is not strange that over seven thousand five hundred negro men are employed in saloons and pool-rooms, or that their chief arterial street which stands in the very center of their social and business life, is just "one saloon after another."

The influences of these demoralizing institutions upon their moral life, as well as other familiar and local institutions of even a lower type, is indescribable. We wonder if the negro youth trained in the religion of his home church far away, or even the youth of the present city churches, is trained to meet this. We are told that many of the people who come here were taught that religion was chiefly a state of personal joy and happiness. Anything that made them happy was allied to religion. The idea of the moral restraints and the social securities that are born of true religion are not sufficiently emphasized. To be happy, to be joyful, is to be religious, and to be secure.

What a field of easy failure must open up before such a young life when transferred to the gaily-lighted streets, the challenging music of saloons and cafes, and the richly-dressed women of the street; and how easily the traps may be set for a life that measures religion chiefly in terms of feeling, and falls away from its institutions and practices the moment that inner joy and happiness seems to be broken on the anvil of failure.

A stranger in Rahway, N. J., bought a bag of potatoes and a 15-pound ham at a grocery store the other day and left them on the back doorstep of an aged resident named Thompson Thorne. With the supplies was this note: "This is returned to you today in honor of the fifty-first anniversary since you gave the same to an old, hungry soldier at Valley Springs, Va., during the Civil war."

In Booker Washington's opinion race prejudice is no longer as violent as it was. By this he does not mean that the gulf between the races is being bridged—or should be bridged. But the black man no longer regards the white man as his natural enemy, nor does the white man scorn the colored man as he once did.

"I used to hate all whites," said Washington, "but I got over that. That dwarfed and handicapped me. I have no time now to give to hate."

"Uncle Jake," said he, "had been attending a conference. He found that he had but ten minutes to catch his train for home. So he called a hack."

"I'm sorry, uncle," said the driver, "but I've never hauled a colored man in this hack. If any one were to see you in it, it would ruin me."

"White man," said Uncle Jake, "I ain't got no time for talkin'. I des natchelly got to catch that train. You git in de back seat and cock you hat on de back of your head and smoke dis segar—and I'll git on de front seat and drible de horse. Dataway you get your quarter—and I'll git my train."

Who would have supposed that the number of negro citizens whose names are on the payroll of the United States reached as high as 22,540?

Of the colored citizens on Uncle Sam's payroll 4,526 are in the army, 1,529 are in the navy, and 2,140 are in the various navy yards and stations. Of the rest 6,347 are employed in Washington, and the remainder work in the government buildings throughout the United States. More minute statistics on the subject are supplied in a Washington dispatch as follows:

Twenty-seven negroes are employed in the White House, 26 in the state department, 926 in the treasury, 170 in the war department, 174 in the navy department, 87 in the post office department, 43 in the department of justice, 164 in the department of agriculture, 239 in the government printing office, 41 in the interstate commerce commission, 115 in the senate office building, 46 in the congressional library, 171 in the Washington post office and 2,413 in the District of Columbia local government. In the department service outside of Washington 16 negroes are employed in the diplomatic and consular service, 1,082 in the treasury branches, 2,343 in the war department, 3,599 in the post office department, 31 in the interior department, 192 in the department of agriculture and 775 miscellaneous. There are 635 negroes employed by the government in New York, 670 in Chicago, 195 in St. Louis, from forty to ninety in the other large cities of the country, and 14,130 in miscellaneous towns.

The aggregate sum drawn from the treasury in each year by colored employees is \$12,576,760.

Of the few American negroes who have found their way to West Africa to settle in the negro republic of Liberia 99 per cent are unprepared to meet the economic conditions and express regret at having left America. These, excepting a few who can not secure passage money, return to the United States. Some have been assisted by the American consul in securing passage on sailing vessels returning to America. Few, other than well-educated American negroes, can accommodate themselves to the existing racial, religious and economic conditions, the natives always considering them foreigners.

There are some sixty thousand negroes in Chicago. The number has doubled in the last 15 years. This increase has come almost wholly from the South. This fact has to be considered in every problem which has to do with church comity. The social and economic pressure which stimulated this migration is increasingly active in spite of the fact that in the last ten years the negro has gradually lost almost every occupation that was originally his in the northern cities. Chicago, however, still has the reputation "of offering the largest liberty to all citizens of all colors and languages of any community in the North."

Over forty-five thousand of these negroes live on Chicago's South side. In the district bordered on the north by Twenty-seventh street, and on the south by Fifty-seventh street, extending three blocks eastward and westward are ten of the leading negro Baptist churches and seven Baptist missions with an aggregate membership of 6,000, and with a Sunday school attendance that would add 2,000 more.

STOP THAT BACKACHE

There's nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. You are lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to rest and next day it's the same old story.

Pain in the back is nature's warning of kidney ills. Neglect may pave the way to dropsy, gravel, or other serious kidney sickness.

Don't delay—begin using Doan's Kidney Pills—the remedy that has been curing backache and kidney trouble for over fifty years.

A TEXAS CASE



J. H. Lee, 412 W. Walnut St., Cleburne, Texas, says: "For four years I had intense pains through the small of my back. I could hardly pass the kidney secretions and morphine was the only thing that relieved me. I had gravel, too. Finally, I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and they permanently cured me. I haven't suffered since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Soda Fountain

Soda Fountain: We have made up ready for prompt shipment 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 ft. front system, pump service outfits, new and slightly used, at a big saving in price on easy monthly payments. The Grosman Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

But a note never falls due at the proper time.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take. Adv.

The Smooth Persuader.

"Did you ever meet a real lobbyist?"
"Once," replied Senator Sorghum.
"And did he try to give you money?"
"No. He borrowed \$20 from me."

Clean Record.

The artillerist always spoke of his gun in the feminine gender.
"You see, sir, she was never yet silenced!" he explained, with glistening eyes.—Puck.

For Lunatics Only.

He—I learn that the next lunar eclipse is not visible to those in the United States.

She—I wonder why married people are not allowed to see it?

The Real Reason.

"Bacon ought to have written those plays, even if he didn't?"

"Why so?"
"Because they have so many 'fat' parts."

Reactionary.

"Pierpont Morgan said that dissolving a trust was like unscrambling an egg. I'd say that it was more like the young clubman in the taxicab."

The speaker was Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston financier. He went on:

"A young clubman, putting his hand out of a taxicab window, said to the chauffeur:

"How much does she register?"
"Eight dollars and a quarter, sir," the chauffeur replied.

"Well, back her up to a quarter, please. That's all I've got."

Simplified Breakfasts

Make for good days

From a package of fresh, crisp

Post Toasties

fill a bowl and add cream or milk.

Then, with some fruit, a cup of Instant Postum, and a poached egg or two if you like, you have a simple breakfast that is wholesome and satisfying.

Toasties are bits of corn carefully cooked, delicately seasoned, and toasted to an appetizing "brown" without being touched by hand. They look good, taste good, and

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers—
Everywhere!



Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Dressed in Her Wedding Gown.

the beautiful silver tea service, given by the members of the house of representatives, a piece of jewelry from members of the senate, twelve silver plates and a platter from the cabinet members and their wives, and a handsome gift from the justices of the Supreme court. From the diplomatic corps, no member of which was invited, came flowers and good wishes.

The bride's bouquet was of orange blossoms, white orchids and lilies of the valley. The flower girls carried white chip hats, hung by ribbons, filled with flowers.

Miss Margaret Wilson's gown was of soft blue crape with panniers and waist of blue tulle. The neck was finished with a cream lace ruff and a flowered sash completed the costume. With this costume was worn a blue lace hat, trimmed with pink roses and touches of black. Mrs. Sayre's costume was exactly like Miss Wilson's except that the color was pink. The gowns of the little flower girls were white, with blue and pink ribbons.

Beautiful Wedding Gown.

The wedding gown worn by Miss Wilson is made of ivory-white satin and trimmed with real old point lace. The bodice is softly draped with satin, which crosses in front and is brought to a point below the shoulders, front

and collar are edged with a rose and green flowered narrow ribbon, fastened in front by three ribbon buttons. Long blue sleeves over white chiffon end in wide cuffs of 16 rows of narrow black braid.

The short skirt is of gabardine, with three circular flounces starting at sides of skirt. These are fastened at back with a strap of gabardine attached to which are four small black silk tassels. Between the flounces, corbeau charmeuse, to which they are attached, showing about one inch of charmeuse between each flounce. Flounces and bottom of skirt are edged with black silk braid.

Sketch of Mrs. McAdoo.

Mrs. McAdoo is the only one of the three daughters of the president who has evidenced no inclination to pursue an accomplishment or perfect herself in any branch of study. Like her mother, she has talent as an artist in oils and has spent two seasons at the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. She has a keen sense of humor, and is much of a diplomat. She is the only member of the White House family who has a nickname. She is called "Nell."

In appearance, Mrs. McAdoo is tall, slender, with a girlish figure, and a light, swinging gait.